

## TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE  
**STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.**  
Firmness in the Cotton Market.

DEPRESSION IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bad Harvests Anticipated.

TERRIBLE STEAMER COLLISION.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE  
**OVERLAND MAIL,**  
Etc. Etc. Etc.

The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Sunday noon, having made the passage in less than twelve days. She brings ten days later intelligence.

The news is not of much importance.

Large sales of Cotton at previous prices.

Among the passengers, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keen and Mr. Hackett. They will remain a year.

It is said the terms of their engagement are the highest yet given to any actors from England.

The transactions in American securities have been very limited, and prices are still depressed.

Mr. Charles Ware, formerly of this country, died recently at Liverpool. He had been engaged in commercial business.

The wife of George Catlin, Esq., the celebrated painter and delineator of Indian customs, died in Paris on the 30th ult.

Mr. Jenifer, the Minister at Vienna, from the United States, has received his order of recall.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on the 7th or 8th inst.

A cargo of American ice has arrived at Glasgow where its unloading attracted much attention.

It is a fact worthy of notice in the United States, that wool is considerably higher now than at a like period previous to the repeal of the duty. This apparent paradox is easily explained a legitimate result of that enlightened measure by those even partially acquainted with the science of commerce.

*Liverpool papers.*

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the junior branches of the Royal Family, are still sojourning in that beautiful spot, the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty makes frequent excursions to the picturesque scenery with the island abounds, as well as her Royal Consort, and their children, are in excellent health.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Aleppo, June 5:—"The troops of the Pacha of Damascus have gained a great victory over the Araks, who had surrounded the town of Hama. They took 1,000 prisoners, of whom they beheaded 250, and an immense booty."

Mr. Brunel has devised a new engine, to run fifty miles an hour, and to work on eight driving wheels.

*London evening paper.*

Mr. McLane—"The royal mail-steamers Acadia, Captain Harrison, arrived in Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, A. M., after a very good voyage of 12 days, from Boston. It having been notified by telegraph that the Acadia had arrived, the Admiralty, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, a number of persons assembled at the Pier to witness his landing as a mark of respect."

During the stay of the Acadia in town he occupied apartments at the Adelphi Hotel, and proceeded on Friday to London, where he arrived in the course of the day, and took up his residence at the Albany Hotel, Berkeley-square, London. The London press announce his arrival with cordial greetings.

*High-handed injustice.*—The *Journal du Havre* of the 24 of August, contains the following article, which is taken from the *Courier Mercantile*, of Genoa, of the 23rd ult., and is a good illustration of the arbitrary disposition of the Italian Government, and the manner in which they interpret the international laws, whenever they think they can act with impunity.

Captain Aquarone, commanding the Sardinian brig *Sansone*, had left the port of Genoa, on the 23rd ult., with a cargo of tobacco, rum, manufactured goods, and sundry other articles. There were on board a crew of fifteen persons, twelve passengers of different nations; she was going to the coast of Africa. She was met at the entrance of the port by the Captain Layton, of the British brig *War Signet*, who announced to Captain A., that he, the crew and passengers of the *Sansone* were prisoners. Captain A., his mate, the boatswain, and a sailor, were allowed to remain on board, and the remainder, with the passengers, were taken on board the *Signet*, and an English crew, under the command of one of their officers, took possession of the other vessel. Arrived at the Isle of Ascension, the *Sansone* found the British brig *Signet* arrived six days before. At this place the Sardinian crew and the passengers were ordered back to their own vessel, and the *Sansone* was finally put under the command of the First Lieutenant of the *Signet*, Mr. A. Edwards Layton, who took with him a crew of fifteen British sailors. It is under the orders of this officer that the *Sansone* reached Genoa.

Thus the passengers who wanted to go to the coast of Africa, and had in those regions business of importance, were brought by force to Genoa, where they probably knew nobody, and have no means of supporting themselves, unless the Sardinian Government comes to their assistance. Moreover, a cargo destined for a distant trade and a syndicate has been brought to Europe, day, the vessel had no purchasers, and that because a British commander supposed the vessel was a slave.

*UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.*—A meeting of this body was held in London on the 30th ult. The chief business was to make an alteration in the articles of association, so as to enable the directors to declare a dividend, without having to large a surplus of £20,000, which was confirmed. Notice had been given of a dividend of 5s. per share, and the chairman previously to declaring it, stated that, having received additional reports from the last meeting they were enabled to declare a dividend of 6d. per share, which was done accordingly. The company has been struggling with great difficulties for upwards of twenty years, and this is the first dividend that has been declared since its commencement.

*TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PRINCES.*—The trial of the Portuguese and Spanish charged with regicide, and with the murder of ten Englishmen belonging to her Majesty's ship *Wasp*, came on at the Exeter assizes on the 24th ult., before Mr. Baron Platt, and a jury composed partly of foreigners. The trial lasted two days. On the second day, the jury retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned into court with verdict of guilty against the Marquis, Serva, Alves, Ribiero, Francisco, Martins, Joaquin, and no guilty as regards the Duke Dos Santos, Manuel, and Antonio. The learned judge then passed sentence of death, leaving them no hopes on this side of the grave.

*COMMERCIAL.*—The elements continue to be an object of serious apprehension, and fears for the safety of the harvest are daily on the increase. There is little sunshine, the temperature is low, there is little sunshine, and the absence of warmth supplied by occasional falls of rain, which in some districts have done serious, but not irreparable, injury to the growing crops. Up to the present time the amount of injury, taken in the aggregate, has not been heavy, and with the return of fine weather, the produce of the fields would be ripe, and the result would equal, perhaps exceed, the yield of any recent year. The danger is as to must be late, and a late harvest is always perilous. In the meantime, the stock of grain in the country is daily dwindling away, and calculations are being made that there is not actually more than a fortnight's consumption on hand. A bad harvest—national calamity; at the present time no fearful, but a week all the sources of national prosperity would be dried up. The value of strict, its issues—speculation—the bank would receive its quietus—the corn imported would have to be sold in gold—manufactures would experience an

acute, an instant shock—the produce markets would suffer—credit would be impaired—capital would disappear—and a crisis, in which the strongest would head before the blast, would sweep over the land, and bring misery, more or less acute, to every heart. As a political phase of the calamity, that is of considerable importance. It is probable that it would arm the Anti-Corn Law party with a voice potential as double as the Duke's. "We write on the evening of the fourth of August. The weather was cold and squally. During the night the rain fell in heavy torrents. To-day the sun has been chary of his presence, and the advance of each day renders matters more critical. Warmth and sunshine appear to have taken their departure, and in no instance has the proverbial fickleness of the climate been more apparent."

The weather has already begun to influence the corn markets. In London the rise has been considerable, and the quotations indicate not so much business done as the fears which prevail. In the Liverpool market, on Saturday, the 17th inst., prices improved considerably, and the market closed firm at an advance on the previous quotations. The same influence has and will be experienced in the other great corn markets of the kingdom. The weather, however, is so variable, that the time will show. The character of the weather, during the next fortnight, will decide the fortunes of thousands, and involve the fate of parties and of nations.

As this is the subject of the week, we have bestowed the utmost care in presenting our Canadian and United States' readers with a comprehensive and correct return of the principal Corn markets in Great Britain. It will be seen from these ample details, that the price of wheat in the United States is in a healthy and uniform, and that the price is dearer now by 12s. to 14s. per quarter than it was at the corresponding period in July. At Liverpool, on the last market day, Foreign Flour improved from 2s. 3s. per barrel, and Wheat from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. 10s. As a large supply will be looked for from North America, where the recent accounts represent the new crops as being prolific, the subject is of the last importance to our commercial readers, and we direct their special attention. Even with fine weather, it is believed, so low as the stocks, that the recent advance will be realized; and, if the worst apprehensions are maintained, Wheat, in less than a month from this time, may be at 3s. or even 3s. per quarter. If dependent is to be placed in the accounts from the Baltic ports, the produce of Wheat in the districts where it is most extensively grown is likely to be very deficient. At Danzig a good deal of speculation has been going on, and prices equal to last quarter. At Rostock, indeed, it is said, been paid. For supplies received from the interior, down the Vistula, 34s. to 36s. have been realized. At Rostock and the lower Baltic ports 34s. per quarter, free on board, have been given, and the market rallied a little, and the quantity could be had. At Stettin nearly the same rates have ruled. In short, the least additional excitement would send up the price of Wheat alarmingly all over Europe.

The weather has been making a little, in the cotton market. The gloomy atmosphere of last week chilled all disposition for business, and prices on the middle kinds of American declined 1d. per lb. The sales of the week were only 32,000 bales, and the market rallied a little, and the quantity could be had. At Stettin nearly the same rates have ruled. In short, the least additional excitement would send up the price of Wheat alarmingly all over Europe.

The Iron trade has been more doing of late. The price of Pig Iron has been reduced in Glasgow, where it commands £37s. 6d. per ton, and in Liverpool £38 15s. Bars realize £7 12s. 6d. to £7 15s. The price of Rails rules at £20 10s. to £21.

The intelligence which came to hand recently, that the current half year's interest, due on the stock of Pennsylvania, would not be paid—at least for the present—has had an injurious effect on the price of American securities generally. It will be seen that the prices of most kinds of American securities of the United States have suffered in public estimation, and this shock to confidence can only be restored by a speedy return to promptness and regularity.

Serious fears of a failure of the harvest now begin to be felt. The weather has been far from favorable for the harvest. The supply of grain at present in the country is very limited, and a failure of the harvest would be a serious inconvenience. The stock of United States flour in Liverpool, under lock, consists of 96,835 bbls; of which about 15,000 are sweet, the remainder sour; should the new wheat fail, this article, owing to the high quality of the British wheat, will be of unusual value, as it will give strength and color also.

*PARLIAMENTARY.*—The last few days have been unfortunately rife in railway accidents. Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come singly, and the calamities of locomotive transit strengthen the correctness of the old proverb, "the more they come, the more they come." The subject before the House of Commons, and coupled it, strangely enough, with a strong condemnatory peroration on the defenceless state of our seaboard. With regard to travelling by rail, the subject of the House of Commons, and coupled it, strangely enough, with a strong condemnatory peroration on the defenceless state of our seaboard. With regard to travelling by rail, the subject of the House of Commons, and coupled it, strangely enough, with a strong condemnatory peroration on the defenceless state of our seaboard.

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especially as it now wears the appearance of a national proceeding. A Congress has been convened and convened expressly for the purpose of declaring, in the name of the people of Texas, whether that country should or should not be annexed; and now, in the name of the people (for so we must interpret the forms that have been observed) they declare that it shall. Upon what ground, then, could England, or any other nation, forbid this act of the people? Mexico can do so, because Mexico still regards Texas as a revolted province of her own empire, and possesses the right, therefore, if she be able, to recover possession of it.

The introduction of United States troops into Texas was in fulfillment of the assurances contained in the letter of Major Donelson, the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, and Mr. Wilson, Acting Secretary of State of the Texas Republic. The following extract from this letter will show that the American Government is prepared to maintain its acquisition of the new State at the point of the sword.

In answer to the application thus made for the employment of the troops of the United States on the frontier of Texas, the undersigned is authorized to say that, as stated in the existing government and the Congress of Texas shall have accepted the terms of annexation now under their consideration, the President of the United States will then send an army to occupy Texas, and his duty to employ the army in defending this State against the attacks of any foreign power; and, that this defence may be promptly and efficiently given, should the United States be invaded by any foreign power, the undersigned is also authorized to say, that a force, consisting of 3,000 men, placed upon the border adjacent to Texas, will be prepared to act without momentary delay, in the territory of Texas, as circumstances may require, so as to best to repel invasion.

A correspondence after being published in the *Washington Union*, between the President, Jones, and the Mexican Government, relating to a treaty of peace between Mexico and Texas, upon the basis of an acknowledgment of the indemnity of the latter, was the only subject of the President's Minister in Mexico has taken a more active part in this question than might have been expected from the date of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Deputies. The language of this correspondence is anterior to the proposed treaty, and, while, to the language of the *Washington Union*, it "complicates the mystery of the treaty with Mexico," it also "implicates Mr. President Jones in these extraordinary transactions."

The Executive is happy to announce to Congress that Texas at peace with the United States, and all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, relations are maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to be friendly, and we have no cause to complain. The Executive is happy to announce to Congress that Texas at peace with the United States, and all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, relations are maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to be friendly, and we have no cause to complain.

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ships and regiments to the Rio Grande. Polk has shown himself in this worst case of Jackson, indeed an improvement upon old Hickory, since he has avoided the violence and bloodshed which accompanied the General's seizure of the Florida. The question now is, whether the British Government will be so far from failing, as to permit to refrain from all further interference. Will they give up their treaties with Texas? Will Englishmen give up their claim upon Texas, as a portion of Mexico, for the 60,000 dollars due by Mexico to them? Will these European powers remain strangers to the settlement of a new frontier between Mexico and the 30th state of the Union, or will attempts be made, by negotiation at Washington, to settle these in conjunction with the Oregon frontier? Mr. McLane, the English Charge d'Affaires, negotiates the latter affair. The very mission shows a desire on the part of the President to come to some amicable arrangement, and this is done the better, for the American zeal for territory having been cooled by the failure of the Oregon question, to throw itself into the Oregon question with the usual fury of appeals to popular desires. It remains to be seen what attitude will be taken by the American whigs, by those who stigmatized annexation. If they are to be so far from giving up their arguments to bring forward. President Polk's success will add to his popularity, as well as that of the democrats, and there seems little doubt that these are determined to follow up their victory by reducing the Oregon question to a mere question of venue alone. It seems to be confidently asserted that Mr. Walker will propose this measure at the opening of Congress. Should it take place, it will in some measure reconcile England to the loss of free trade with Texas.—*Examiner.*

*From the London Morning Chronicle, July 31.*

Another triumph for the foreign policy of the Tories! Texas has been annexed to the United States, both branches of its legislature rivaling each other as to which should first consummate it, whilst the offer of independence from Mexico, so laboriously obtained by very brilliant achievement, and in circumstances may have been brought about. Although to triumph over our "poor devils" of Tories—their by-words of pusillanimity and blunder, those British whose late it seems to be to yield every British right to carry out every British right, the state of affairs in the United States, which has been a long time in the making, has now been brought to a close. The President Polk has certainly commenced his Presidency with a very brilliant achievement, and in circumstances may have been brought about. Although to triumph over our "poor devils" of Tories—their by-words of pusillanimity and blunder, those British whose late it seems to be to yield every British right to carry out every British right, the state of affairs in the United States, which has been a long time in the making, has now been brought to a close.

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